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Proceedings of Congress,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1789.

IN committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill this day received such further discussion, as to ascertain the general sentiment of the committee; agreeably to this, several amendments were introduced. Many observations were made respecting the most eligible mode of realizing the duties into the public treasury, in cases of bonds, insolvency, and non-payments: But previous to any decision, Mr. Fitzsimons moved, that the committee should rise—and that the bill with the amendments should be referred to a select committee, who should report a new bill.—This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzsimons, Lawrence, Burke, Livermore, Sherman and Jackson were elected.

Mr. Gerry proposed a resolution, that it should be a standing order of the house in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday—laid on the table.

Mr. Leonard proposed a resolution, that the Constitution, should be prefixed to the first volume of the laws to be printed—laid on the table.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, June 15,

Mr. Brown, member from Virginia, and Mr. Sedgwick, member from Massachusetts, appeared in the house, had the oath prescribed by the Constitution administered to them, and took their seats.

Upon motion of Mr. Goodhue it was voted, that two members be added to the committee appointed to bring in a new bill to regulate the collection of the impost throughout the United States. Mr. Smith Maryland, and Mr. Parker of Virginia were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Scott, from the committee to consider the state of the unappropriated lands in the western territory, reported—this report contained a very particular geographical account of that country.

Voted, that this report be referred to a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, which had been proposed by the Senate, to the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States.

The enacting stile of the bill, viz. The Congress of the United States, was amended by the Senate, by proposing to insert "The Senate and Representatives of the United States—this amendment was non-concurred.

That clause of the bill which made a discrimination between States and Kingdoms in alliance with the United States, and those which are not, with respect to the duty on distilled spirits; the Senate proposed should be struck out—A recapitulation of arguments used in the former progress of the bill on both sides of the question, with little variation took place—the result was, non-concurrence with the Senate.

The following amendments proposed by the Senate, were also non-concurred by the house, viz.

A reduction of the duty on spirits of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents—on other spirits from 12 to 8 cents.

The amendment which provides for the reduction of the duty on the following articles was acceeded to, viz.

Molasses from	5 to 2½ cents.
All wines except Madeira	15 to 10 cents.

The next amendments were to reduce the duties on the following articles, viz.

Madeira wine from	25 to 18 cents.
Beer, ale or porter in casks, from	8 to 5 cents.
Cider, beer, ale or porter in bottles,	25 to 16 cents.
Cables from	75 to 60 cents.
Tarred cordage from	75 to 60 cents.
Twine or pack thread from	200 to 150 cents.
On coal per bushel from	3 to 1 cent.

—These reductions were non-concurred.

The Senate introduced the article indigo, with a duty of 16 cents per pound—this the house concurred in.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph respecting teas, viz. On all teas imported from China or India in ships built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof—this clause, viz. "or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; and so continuing until the time of importation."

This was agreed to.

The next amendment was to enhance the duty on all green teas other than hyson, imported as aforesaid from 10 to 12 cents per pound.—Agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the following clause—

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel, whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On bohea tea, per pound	10 cents.
On all souchong or other black teas	15
On all hyson teas,	30
On all green teas,	18

and to substitute—

"On teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, to wit:

On bohea tea, per lb.	8 cents.
On souchong, or other black teas,	13
On hyson teas,	26
On other green teas,	16
"On teas imported in any other manner,	
Bohea tea, per lb.	15
Souchong, or other black teas,	22
Hyson teas,	45
Other green teas,	27

The following clause was proposed by the Senate—"On all other goods, wares, and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not built within the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, twelve and an half per cent. ad. valorem.

This was adopted.

The next amendment was to insert, "On gun-powder, and paints ground in oil," ten per cent. ad valorem ——Adopted.

Another amendment was to enhance the duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, from seven and an half per cent. to 10 per cent. and to add thereto gold and silver lace, and gold and silver leaf—this was agreed to.

There were several other amendments to raise the duties on articles enumerated, from seven and an half per cent. to 10 per cent.—which were non-concurred.

A general concurrence with the Senate in their amendments to the bill, was urged by several gentlemen—They observed, that much time had already been expended in the discussion of the subject—that further delay would be sacrificing the revenue—that there was danger of our losing the benefit of the fall importations—that the high duties which had been voted by the house, were contrary to the opinion of a large minority; having been carried by a very small majority—to the minority, was now added, the almost unanimous voice of the Senate, therefore to reject the amendments of the Senate was hazarding the fate of the present bill.—The sentiment in favour of low duties, was sanctioned by the invariable experience of the commercial world—they were always productive of greater revenue than high duties, as the latter held out a powerful temptation to evade the laws: The public voice it was contended, was in opposition to high duties, and accounts received from mercantile characters in various parts of the Union, confirmed the truth of this observation: That as the operation and success of the laws, in the first instance, must depend upon the general opinion of their eligibility, it was rash to risk the popularity of the government in a case where no risk was necessary: That the duty on spirits, in particular, was beyond all precedent, and would undoubtedly be evaded, as it was a premium to smuggle.

On the other hand it was said, that the duties were in general conformable to the sentiments of the people—particularly on distilled spirits—that on bulky articles, high duties could be realized with some degree of certainty—that the probable amount of the proposed duties would fall short of the exigencies of the Union—the proposed deduction in some cases would curtail it 50 per cent. that it yet remained to be ascertained whether high duties in many cases could not be collected with as great facility as low—the prompt collection of both being matter of speculation at present—that it was conceded on all hands that a revenue must be obtained, or the country be ruined. Direct taxes could not be thought of; and even the excise would be unpopular—that the opinion of respectable commercial characters was in favour of the proposed duties: Particularly the duty on spirits, agreeably to their ideas could be easily collected, even if it had been set at a higher rate.

TUESDAY, June 16,

House met agreeably to adjournment.

A motion was made by Mr. White, and adopted, that seats be provided for such members of the Senate as please to attend the debates, within the bar of the house.

The house then proceeded to consider the remainder of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the impost bill—when the following being read, were acceded to.—viz.

To insert playing cards at a duty of 10 cents per pack.

Cotton, at 3 cents, per lb.

To allow a drawback on brandy and Geneva, exported from the United States.

After the words "exported out of the limits of the United States" to add the following, viz. "as settled by the late treaty of peace.

To strike out the sentence which provided for allowing a drawback of 5 cents, per gallon, on spirits, distilled from molasses in the United States, and exported out of the same.

The discount of 10 per cent on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in vessels built in the United States, and owned by a citizen, or citizens thereof, was extended to goods, &c. imported in vessels not built in the United States, but which were owned by a citizen, or citizens thereof, on the 16th May last, and continued so till the time of the importation of such goods.

The house did not concur in the time fixed by the Senate for this act to be in force, viz. The first of July next—and substituted the first of August.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for the establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. White proposed that this clause "to be removable by the President of the United States" should be struck out.

This brought on an interesting debate, which continued till near half after three o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

The house met, and on motion resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing a department of foreign affairs.

Mr. Trumbull took the chair.

And the motion for striking out the clause, vesting the power of removing the principal officer from office in the President of the United States, recurred for consideration.

The debate of yesterday was resumed and continued with animation, for more than four hours; but not being ready for the question, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again tomorrow, after which the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 18.

A message from the Senate was received communicating the tonnage bill which they had passed with amendments.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill establishing a department of foreign affairs.

The debate, which began the day before yesterday, and continued all day yesterday, was extended through the whole of this day; but the committee not being prepared to decide the question, arose about 4 o'clock, and the house adjourned 'till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, June 19.

House met agreeably to adjournment, and formed itself into a committee of the whole, upon the bill for establishing the department of foreign affairs. The motion which had been under debate since Tuesday, for striking out the clause which empowers the President to remove officers, still under consideration. Lengthy debates ensued—sketches of which shall appear in our next. The question upon the motion being at length taken, it passed in the negative, 33 being in favour of retaining the clause, and 20 against it.

The committee then proceeded in the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Benson proposed the following clause for insertion, viz. That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs immediately after his appointment, be impowered to take into his custody all the books and papers belonging to the late department of foreign affairs established by the United States in Congress assembled: This clause was adopted.

The further discussion of the bill produced some alterations and amendments, which being completed, the committee rose, and the chairman made his report. The Speaker having taken the chair, a message was received by the Secretary from the Senate, with the impost bill, informing the Honourable House that they insisted on some of the amendments which they had proposed, and receded from others.

The Secretary also informed the Honourable House, that the committee appointed to view the rooms in the Federal Hall, had proceeded in that business and made a partial report, which was now sent down for concurrence.—Adjourned until Monday.

[The debates of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States upon the clause in the bill for establishing the department of Foreign Affairs which empowers the President to remove the officer at the head of that department, without advice of Senate, have been highly interesting, animated and ingenious. The galleries have been unusually crouded, notwithstanding the heat of the weather; and the most profound attention observed. The zeal and earnestness, with which the several speakers have supported the argument on both sides of the question, fully demonstrate the deep conviction which they felt of the importance of the subject. This discussion has served to unfold and explain the principles of the Constitution; and the extreme anxiety which has been shown to adhere to its spirit and meaning, by every one of the Speakers, evinces that they all consider it as the only rule of their Faith and Practice, in the course of their Political Existence.]

The negro CÆSAR's cure for poison, for discovering which the assembly of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity of one hundred pounds.

TAKE the roots of plantane and wild hoarhound, fresh or dried, three ounces, boil them together in two quarts of water to one quart, and strain it; of this decoction let the patient take one third part three mornings fasting, successively, from which, if he finds any relief, it must be continued until he is perfectly recovered: On the contrary, if he finds no alteration after the third dose, it is a sign that the patient has not been poisoned at all, or that it has been with such poison that Cæsar's antidote will not remedy, so you may leave off the decoction.

During the cure, the patient must live on spare diet, and abstain from eating mutton, pork, butter, or any other fat or oily food.

N. B. The plantane or hoarhound, will either of them cure alone, but they are most efficacious together.

In summer you may take one handful of the roots and branches of each, in place of three ounces of the roots of each.

For drink, during the cure, let them take the following:

Take of the roots of goldenrod, six ounces, or in summer, two large handfuls of the roots and branches together, and boil them in two quarts of water to one quart, to which also may be added, a little hoarhound and sassafras; to this decoction, after it is strained, add a glass of rum or brandy, and sweeten it with sugar for ordinary drink.

Sometimes an inward fever attends such as are poisoned, for which he ordered the following:

Take one pint of wood ashes and three pints of water, stir and mix them well together, let them stand all night and strain or decant the lye off in the morning, of which ten ounces may be taken six mornings following, warmed or cold according to the weather.

These medicines have no sensible operation, though sometimes they work in the bowels, and give a gentle stool.

The symptoms attending such as are poisoned, are as follows:

A pain of the breast, difficulty of breathing, a load at the pit of the stomach, an irregular pulse, burning and violent pains of

the viſcera above and below the navel, very reſtleſs at night, ſometimes wandering pains over the whole body, a reaching inclination to vomit, profuſe ſweats, (which prove always ſerviceable) ſlimy ſtools, both when coſtive and looſe, the face of a pale and yellow colour, ſometimes a pain and inflammation of the throat, the appetite is generally weak, and ſome cannot eat any; thoſe who have been long poiſoned, are generally very feeble and weak in their limbs, ſometimes ſpit a great deal, the whole ſkin peels, and likewiſe the hair falls off.

Cæſar's cure for the bite of a Rattleſnake.

TAKE of the roots of plantane or hoarhound, (in ſummer roots and branches together) a ſufficient quantity; bruiſe them in a mortar, and ſqueeze out the juice, of which give as ſoon as poſſible, one large ſpoonful: If the patient is ſwelled, you muſt force it down his throat; this generally will cure; but if he finds no relief in an hour after, you may give him another ſpoonful, which never hath failed.

If the roots are dried, they muſt be moiſtened with a little water.

To the wound, may be applied a leaf of good tobacco, moiſtened with rum.

Cure for the bite of a Rattleſnake, as diſcovered by SAMPSON, *a negro: For which diſcovery the Aſſembly of South Carolina purchaſed his freedom, and allowed him an annuity.*

TAKE heart ſnakeroot, both root and leaves two handfuls, polypody leaves, one handful, bruiſe them in a mortar, preſs out a ſpoonful of the juice, and give it as ſoon as poſſible after the bite; then ſcarify the wound, and take the root of the herb avens, bruiſe it, pour a little rum over it, and apply it to the part, over which is to be put the heart ſnakeroot and polypody which remain after the juice is ſqueezed out. Theſe medicines and applications muſt be repeated according to the violence of the ſymptoms, ſo as in ſome dangerous caſes, it muſt be given to the quantity of eight ſpoonfuls in an hour, and the wound dreſſed two or three times a day

The above herbs may alſo be bruiſed and beat up into a paſte with clay, and, when neceſſary, may be ſcraped down to the quantity of half a common ſpoonful, and given amongſt a little rum and water, and repeated as the doſes of the juice abovementioned. A little of this paſte may be wet with rum, and rubbed over the wound.

N. B. He always uſed this method when he could not find the green herbs.

Sometimes the cure is entirely performed by the patient's chewing the heart ſnakeroot, and ſwallowing the juice, and applying ſome of the ſame herb bruiſed, to the wound.

When the part is greatly inflamed and ſwelled, all the herbs in the following liſt are taken to the quantity of ſome handfuls of each, and boiled into a ſtrong decoction, with which it is to be fomented ſeveral times a day.

1. Aſarum cyclimini folio, or heart ſnakeroot of the province.—2. Polipodium vulgare, or common polipody.—3. Caryophyllata Virginiana radice inodora, or, Virginia avens, called here five fingers.—4. Lonchitis aſpera, or, rough ſpleenwort —5. Hypnum, julaecum, or, ſmall erect clubmoſs —6. Gnaphalium humble, or, creeping gold locks.

Sampſon frequently went about with Rattleſnakes in calabaſhes, and would handle them, put them into his pockets or boſom, and ſometimes their heads into his mouth, without being bitten. In proof of the efficacy of his medicines, he ſeveral times ſuffered himſelf to be bitten by the moſt venomous ſnakes, and once let his wounds come ſo near a mortification, that it was doubted whether he could recover, yet he cured himſelf with them; he diſarmed any ſnake of its venom with ſome one of the herbs —It is ſaid chewing the heart ſnake root, and ſpitting the juice upon a ſnake, will inſtantly kill it.

LONDON, March 30.

A LETTER from Paris has the following account of a curious ſpectacle exhibited to the populace at Thouloufe the 16th ultimo, which gives a ſtriking proof of the deteſtation wherein the late tribunal (appointed on the 8th of laſt May) was held by the inhabitants: About nine at night vaſt quantities of faggots were piled up at the Palace de Salin, in that city, on which a ſcaffold of twenty feet ſquare was erected. On this nineteen puppets, repreſenting the nineteen officers compoſing the tribunal, were placed. The figures were made by the ingenuity of the artiſt, to reſemble the originals both in features and coifs; and each, cloathed in a robe, was ſeated agreeable to his rank: By means of four large globes, and an amazing number of torches, the tribunal was clearly viſible to the ſpectators, and the ſame order was obſerved in the diſpoſition of the puppets as when, on the 2d of June, the Prototype meeting held their firſt aſſembly, and abandoned their ſeats by the hiſſes of the people. In this ſituation and arrangement a mock trial was commenced, when a perſon habited as a courier, and ſuperbly mounted, made his appearance, holding in his hand the King's declaration of the 23d of September, by which the true magiſtrates of the nation were reſtored, and the bailliages again ſunk into inſignificance. At this moment, by an irreſiſtable impulſe, the torches intended to give light to the ſpectators were applied to the pile, and the fire reaching the figures, filled with powder, they were driven into the air, and fell again in ſhreds on the ſcaffold. The rabble, looking on every thing contaminated which had been deſtined to the ſervice of this court, would not even ſave ſome valuable pieces of timber forming a barrier round the pile, but with a ſort of fury precipitated them into the fire; gathering up the ſcattered remains of the members of the tribunal, by way of rendering them executioners as well as victims. Upwards of 20,000 perſons aſſembled on this ludicrous occaſion, and no accident happened.

The laſt advices from Stockholm ſay, the ſecret committee grant to his Majeſty every thing he can wiſh, for proſecuting the war with vigor.

On the firſt inſtant, the bank paid him the firſt monthly ſubſidy of three millions of dollars, about 100,000l. ſterling.

It is ſaid, that the King has ordered the nobility to diſcontinue their aſſemblies: And has alſo, of his own authority, reduced the members of the ſecret committee from forty to ten members

The Botany-Bay expedition has already coſt government 70,000l and notwithſtanding this expence, the convicts, every mother's ſon and daughter, are as ragged as ſo many ſcare crows!

April 11. The only accounts from Sweden, are, that arming in every quarter of the kingdom ſtill continues. All the officers who were taken up, on account of refuſing to fight in Finland, and entering into a confederacy with Ruſſia, are now on their trial at Stockholm, and ſeveral others at Gottenburg, for not repelling the entry of the Danes. It is expected ſome of the former will ſuffer death, as an example, though the ringleaders have eſcaped to Ruſſia.

The nobles ſtill perſiſt in refuſing to agree to the new act of Guarantee and Safety; but it having been conſented to by the three other ſtates, is ordered to be printed and held as the national laws. The DIET in a body, remain nearly inactive, the only thing of conſequence they have agreed to, is a free gift of ſixty thouſ and Thalers in ſpecie to the DUKE OF SUNDERMANIA. as a teſtimony of gratitude for the ſervices he has done the country.

There can be no doubt, but that ſomething like an attempt to effect a peace is on the tapis, as the couriers to and from all the different powers, thoſe in peace as well as thoſe at war, are very numerous; but we are not enabled to give any hopes of ſuch an event taking place. The different intereſts claſh too much, and the expenſive preparations for war, added to the high claims made on one part, and the abſolute refuſal on the other to grant ſuch, makes it appear impoſſible for any thing but the SWORD to determine the matter, and which, we believe, will be the caſe the moment the cold weather ceaſes.

FRANCE, though buſily employed with interior diſputes, muſt not be thought in a ſtate of inactivity Their Ambaſſadors are buſy at the different Courts, whilſt their Council of War, and their land and ſea officers, who have nothing to do at the meeting of LES ETATS GENERAUX, are employed in arranging their ſeveral departments.

The DUTCH are equally buſy in muſtering their armies, and equipping a fleet for ſea.

April 21. His Majeſty's viſit to his Hanoverian dominions is at preſent determined on; his ſuite is appointed, and other preparations are getting forward. It is ſaid it will be publickly announced to Parliament in the courſe of next week.

Mecklenburgh Strelitz receives a Royal viſit in the courſe of the German tour.

The royal Yatch is in dock, repairing and ornamenting for his Majeſty's reception.———Sir Hyde Parker, is appointed to command the ſquadron ordered for the convoy.

Lord Camden agrees to hold the Preſidency of the Council till the Regency, in conſequence of his Majeſty's journey to Hanover being ſettled.

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.

There was an action lately tried in the court of King's Bench, to recover in damages a ſatisfaction for criminal converſation. The plaintiff was a gentleman of conſiderable fortune, and the defendant formerly his ſteward.

Several witneſſes were examined on the part of the plaintiff, by whoſe teſtimony it appeared that he intermarried with his wife about two years ago, a ſhort time after which, the defendant came into his ſervice in the capacity of a ſteward, and boarded and lodged in the houſe. That about May laſt, ſeveral familiarities were obſerved to paſs between the defendant and his miſtreſs, which gave birth to ſuſpicions, that an illicit intercourſe had ſubſiſted between them; two of the ſervants accordingly formed a reſolution to conceal themſelves in the night, for the purpoſe of making a diſcovery. A few nights afterwards, the defendant was obſerved to enter his miſtreſs's room while ſhe was in bed, and continued there for ſeveral hours, when he ſoftly returned to his own apartment. This was communicated to the plaintiff, who turned them both out of the houſe. Upon croſs examination it appeared, that the plaintiff was 67 years of age, and his wife under 21; that he ſeldom ſlept at home, and when he did, was generally intoxicated by liquor; that he had ſeveral times ſaid to his wife, he had no doubt but ſhe had made him a cuckold, and that it gave him no concern, for he never thought there was a modeſt woman to be found in the whole world.

The council for the defendant addreſſed the jury in a ſpeech diſtinguiſhed for its elegance and ſarcaſtic wit. He appealed to the jury, whether from the plaintiff's own evidence, this was a caſe which gave him any claim to damages. It appeared (he ſaid) pretty evident that the plaintiff, an aged man, married to a beautiful young lady, was ſenſible of an indiſpoſition, or incapacity to comply with the terms upon which a lady always contracts matrimony. A drunken huſband was at all times a very unwelcome companion, but a drunken OLD MAN muſt be intolerable. He contended that the conduct of this plaintiff amounted to a derilection of his wife, and was an implied conſent to an adulterous connection.

The learned Judge in pathetic language lamented the depravity of the times, which gave birth to ſo many cauſes for criminal converſation. His Lordſhip ſaid, it was the province of the jury to conſider the conduct of the plaintiff to his wife, as well as the behaviour of the other parties; for the huſband's conduct might be ſuch in theſe actions as ſometimes to cut them up by the roots, and at others, to diminiſh the damages to a mere nominal ſum. It appeared in this caſe, that much blame belonged to the plaintiff, but the defendant was not juſtified by his miſconduct. The jury, therefore, would give ſuch a verdict as they conceived juſtice demanded

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, 40s. damages.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

HIS Excellency the Preſident of the United States has been much indiſpoſed for ſeveral days paſt, which has cauſed great anxiety in the breaſt of every true friend to America; on Wedneſday he was viſited by ſeveral phyſicians, and a chain extended acroſs the ſtreet to prevent the paſſing of carriages before his door; it is however hoped, that this indiſpoſition will not prove other than incidental, and the cauſe be ſoon removed.

Thurſday the 11th inſt being the day for the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, agreeable to a reſolve paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, to take into conſideration a motion made for calling a Convention, to adopt the New Conſtitution; the ſame was accordingly taken up, and after the matter was diſcuſſed the vote was taken, and there was a majority of 11 againſt calling a Convention The motion made for repealing the tender law was alſo taken into conſideration, and it alſo paſſed in the negative, by a majority of 7.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 2.

WEDNESDAY laſt came on in the court of General Seſſions, before the Honourable Judge Drayton, the trial of Mr. Weſcott, for gouging and maiming Mr. Bowen.

It appeared in evidence, in proof of the proſecution, that Mr. Bowen in paſſing the defendant, at the door of Mrs Dewees, in King-ſtreet, bruſhed againſt his arm, which he conſidering as an affront, puſhed him ſo violently that he fell down, and in getting up ſtruck the defendant with a ſmall whip he held in his hand; Weſcott then threw him down again, got upon him, and gouged out one of his eyes. He then took the whip out of his hand and beat him violently with it. Perſons who ſaw the affray interpoſed, the eye was replaced in its ſocket, but the light entirely extinguiſhed, and the other one at times much affected by it.

In defence of the defendant, three countrymen were produced. The evidence of one of whom went to prove, that the aſſault was firſt began by the proſecutor; and the other two were of opinion, that the wound was received from ſome kicks which the defendant gave Bowen when he was down on the ground.

The attorney general obſerved to the jury, that this offence was in ſtrictneſs of law a capital one, and if the offender had been treated as he ought, for what he had done, his life muſt have been taken away: And this lenity was by no means owing to any lenity in himſelf, but from the tender humanity of the aged proſecutor, who prevailed upon him, by repeated ſolicitations, to lay the indictment in the manner in which he had done. It was almoſt unneceſſary for him to expatiate on the barbarity of the action,—the birds of the air and the ſavages of the deſart employed their talons in the deſtruction of their prey, but for man, whoſe mind was endowed with the light of reaſon, barbarouſly to take away the ſight of one of his own ſpecies—for a young man thus to employ his hands upon an aged perſon, whoſe years and quiet deportment entitled him to reſpect, was ſuch a crime that he felt himſelf extremely ſorry in not having gone as far as the law allowed. This indictment was laid for a maim which, according to the law laid down by Judge Blackſtone, was puniſhable by fine and impriſonment, or otherwiſe as the court think fit. The meaſure of puniſhment did not lie with the jury; all they could do was to find him guilty, for which they had very ſatisfactory grounds, and he did not doubt but that when the court came to paſs ſentence, the puniſhment inflicted would be of ſuch a nature as to raiſe in the country a monument of juſtice that would deter others from the perpetration of ſuch an unmanly, ſavage action.

The judge ſummed up the evidence, and laid down the law upon the occaſion.

The jury having retired, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the priſoner will be brought up on adjournment day to receive ſentence.

June 9. Yeſterday the Court of General Seſſions paſſed the following ſentence on Mr. Weſcott, for gouging and maiming Mr. Bowen: That he ſhould ſtand in the pillory, on the green, near the jail, a quarter of an hour, be impriſoned for four weeks, pay the ſum of fifty pounds, and be kept in confinement till the fine is paid.

June 11. On Thurſday the 28th ult. in Camden diſtrict, a duel with piſtols was fought between Mr. Jacob Brown and Captain Baker, in which the latter was killed, and the former ſo badly wounded, that he died in 12 hours. It is ſaid the quarrel originated from a controverſy that took place the laſt election for members of the general aſſembly.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 4.

Copy of a letter from Brigader General Clarke, to his Honor the Governor, dated Waſhington, May 29, 1789, 10 o'clock at night.

SIR,

YESTERDAY evening, four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five headmen of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation to ſettle a diſpute between the two nations. The expreſs came upwards of two hundred miles in three days from the Chrokees, informing that three hundred Creeks ſet off from their towns the 22d inſtant; and that a runner was ſent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informed that their inſtructions are, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hoſtilities near the Cherokee corner the 29 inſtant, I ſent expreſs to alarm the different parts, and in the mean time ordered that a party of the militia ſhould march to their relief. The expreſs returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and many more diſcovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort. The militia firſt raiſed will be on the ground this evening. I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myſelf to-morrow with five hundred men. Theſe Cherokees farther ſay, that they underſtood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they ſaw the three hundred firſt mentioned draw their ammunition and march, with orders from M'Gillivray to break up the new counties at all events by burning houſes; and in caſe of reſiſtance, to kill and take their property. From theſe, and other co-operating circumſtances, I have every reaſon to believe

they are determined on hoſtilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a ſupply will be forwarded as ſoon as poſſible. I ſhall call on the contractor for ſupplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due reſpect and eſteem, your honor's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant.

E CLARKE.

N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes county.

Publiſhed by order of the Executive,
J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

In COUNCIL, Auguſta, May 31, 1789.

Ordered unanimouſly,

That it be aſſured, that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be immediately taken, in the power of the Executive to make, for the ſupport of the frontiers, and the general defence of the ſtate.

Extract from the minutes and publiſhed by order of the Executive
J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

RICHMOND, July 2.

ADVICES received by laſt Monday's mail, we learn, and it is with inexpreſſible pleaſure we announce it,—That THE PRESIDENT was conſiderably recovered from his late indiſpoſition on the 23d; and that the public anxiety may be abated, by the aſſurance that he is now in a fair way of having his health ſoon reſtored.

A motion lately made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, to petition Congreſs to take up the ſubject of amendments, fell to the ground, for want of an auxiliary to ſupport it.

His Excellency JOHN SULLIVAN, is choſen Preſident of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

The Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, are to meet at the city of Albany on Monday the 6th of July.

We are informed, that His Excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, has requeſted leave to viſit America; and that THE PRESIDENT has granted him permiſſion accordingly.

We further learn, that this event was made known to the Senate on Wedneſday the 17th ult. by a meſſage from THE PRESIDENT, who at the ſame time was pleaſed to nominate WILLIAM SHORT, Eſq; Charge des Affaires for the United States, at that Court, during the abſence of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The nomination, we hear, is confirmed by the Senate.

☞ *A piece ſigned a Layman, came too late for this weeks publication, but will be inſerted in the next.*

*** *The Journals of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the reſpective pariſhes by the Printer hereof.*

†+† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for ſale. Inquire of the Printer.*

Extract from Lindſay's Diary, dated
NORFOLK, June 15, 1789.

Laſt evening as the long-boat, belonging to the Brig Ann, Captain Douglaſs, from Glaſgow, was going from this place for Hampton-road, ſhe was overſet in a thunder-ſquall, and the following perſons moſt unfortunately drowned, viz. Mr Donald Trimble, ſecond mate, Mr ——— Fife, carpenter, and a foremaſt hand. A boy in the boat, who could not ſwim, finding her ſinking, inſtantly laid hold of the oars and the ſprit, and laſhing them together with his handkercheif, he ſupported himſelf until he was picked up, ſeven hours after, by an inward-bound Schooner.—The lad was much fatigued when taken up, and ſeemed only to lament the loſs of his *new black handkerchief*, which he had *bent* but the day before.

IN COUNCIL, June 23, 1789.

THE *Governour laid before the Board a letter from the Preſident of the United States, incloſing a copy of an act of Congreſs, intituled,* "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths"—*Whereupon it is adviſed, that the ſaid act be printed in the public paper for the information of all thoſe whom it may concern.*

The Governour orders accordingly.

Atteſt, A. BLAIR, C. C.

An act to regulate the Time and Manner of adminiſtering certain oaths.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the conſtitution of the United States, ſhall be adminiſtered in the form following to wit: "*I A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm,* (as the caſe may be) *that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States.*" The ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be adminiſtered within three days after the paſſing of this act, by any one member of the Senate to the Preſident of the Senate, and by him to all the members; and to the Secretary; and by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to all the members who have not taken a ſimilar oath, by virtue of a particular reſolution of the ſaid Houſe, and to the Clerk: And in caſe of the abſence of any member from the ſervice of either Houſe, at the time preſcribed for taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, the ſame ſhall be adminiſtered to ſuch member, when he ſhall appear to take his ſeat.

And be it further enacted, That at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs after every general election of Repreſentatives; the oath or affirmation aforeſaid ſhall be adminiſtered by any one member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Speaker, and by him to all the members preſent, and to the Clerk, previous to entering on any other buſineſs; and to the members who ſhall afterwards appear, previous to taking their ſeats. The Preſident of the Senate for the time being ſhall alſo adminiſter the ſaid oath or affirmation to each Senator, who ſhall hereafter be elected previous to his taking his ſeat. And in any future caſe of a Preſident of the Senate, who ſhall not have taken the ſaid oath or affirmation, the ſame ſhall be adminiſtered to him by any one of the members of the Senate.

And be it further enacted, That the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, at the next ſeſſions of the ſaid legiſlatures reſpectively, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates, who have been heretofore choſen or appointed, or who ſhall be choſen or appointed before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and who ſhall then be in office, ſhall within one month hereafter, take the ſame oath or affirmation, except where they ſhall have taken it before; which may be adminiſtered by any perſon authoriſed by the law of the ſtate in which ſuch office ſhall be holden, to adminiſter oaths. And the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates who ſhall be choſen or appointed after the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt, ſhall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their reſpective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons, who by the law of the ſtate ſhall be authoriſed to adminiſter the oath of office, and the perſon or perſons ſo adminiſtering the oath hereby required to be taken, ſhall cauſe a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the ſame manner as by the law of the ſtate he or they ſhall be directed to record or certify the oath of office

And be it further enacted, That all officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, ſhall, before they act in their reſpective offices, take the ſame oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons who ſhall be authoriſed by law to adminiſter to ſuch officers their reſpective oaths of office; and ſuch officers ſhall incur the ſame penalties in caſe of failure, as ſhall be impoſed by law in caſe of failure in taking their reſpective oaths of office

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the time being, ſhall, at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, each take an oath or affirmation, in the words following, to wit: "*I A. B Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives* (as the caſe may be) *of the United States of America, do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will truly and faithfully diſcharge the duties of my ſaid office, to the beſt of my knowledge and abilities.*

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved——june 1ſt, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths," compared with the inrollment thereof, ſigned by the Preſident of the United States.

SAM A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*
JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

For Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, and poſſeſſion given in December next,

A PLANTATION

Lying in the forks of BEAVER DAM (*Hanover*)

CONTAINING 727 acres by a late ſurvey, eleven and a half miles from Richmond, and ſeven and a half from Pages and New Caſtle; about half of the land is cleared, the other half well timbered, part of the land is good for Indian corn, the remainder for wheat and tobacco; it is well watered, having a ſtream through each field, and there may be made 50 acres of meadow; the buildings are new and good. Military certificates will be taken in payment, or property in Richmond in exchange:—Alſo NEGROES, CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS, and two HOUSE FRAMES will be ſold or exchanged for the ſame.

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

HANOVER, June 29, 1789

RICHMOND, May 28, 1789.

THE partnerſhip between DARMSDATT & ALEXANDER will be diſſolved the 1ſt of July next, by mutual conſent, all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid concern, are deſired to bring in their accounts; and all perſons indebted to ſaid concern, are deſired to pay the ſame to JOSEPH DARMSDATT who is appointed to ſettle all matters belonging to ſaid concern.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

*** In future the buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, who begs leave to return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their paſt favours, and humbly ſolicits a continuance thereof.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

☞ *THE remaining regiſtered WARRANTS will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury; likewiſe the balances due for Tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſe.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, June 3, 1789.

TAKEN up in the upper end of Hanover, on the plantation of David Whitlock, a Sorrel MARE, about four feet five inches high, neither docked nor branded, four years old, her left fore foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraiſed to £ 7:3:4.

CHRISTOPHER ISBELL.

FOR SALE,

For CASH, part INTEREST WARRANTS, or CERTIFICATES,

A NEAT LIGHT

POST CHARIOT,

With one pair of HARNESS for £. 70.

A light new faſhioned

PHÆTON, with a crane neck.

SEVERAL LIGHT SINGLE

CHAIRS,

which are hung on braces, with harneſs and a box to them for £. 15—which will be warranted ſound.

A new well built, faſt ſailing

BOAT,

Well fitted with ſails, anchors and cables, has a good cabin, and will carry about 200 buſhels Alſo ſeveral FERRY BOATS, which draws a very ſmall draught of water.

I have alſo for SALE,

A TRACT OF VERY LEVEL

LAND,

containing about 117 acres, lying near Williamſburg, which I will ſell on long credit. For terms apply to

JESSE COLE.

Williamſburg, June 16, 1789.

JUNE 2, 1789.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mrs. Rourn's plantation, in Louiſa county, near Col John Syme's ſpring, on Friday the 22d of May laſt, a likely bay HORSE, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 9 years old, with a hanging main and long tail, not branded, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, one of his fore feet white, alſo one of his hind feet, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſpot on the near ſide of his neck near the ſhoulder; paces, trots, and gallops very well. Any perſon that will deliver the horſe to me, or give ſuch information ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of forty ſhillings, and if ſtolen, upon conviction of the thief, five pounds

GEORGE BOURN.

THE Subſcribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamſburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not leſs than five years; and that they will receive ſubſcriptions for any ſum not leſs then £. 12 10. Any two ſubſcribers to the amount of £ 12. 10 each, ſhall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of perſons, who can weave fuſtins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9 1789.

The Friends of Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, *are reſpectfully informed, that*

THE BRITISH BRIG

EARL OF EGLINTON,

JOHN BROWN, Maſter,

Is juſt arrived, and will load at Norfolk, for Liverpool, to their addreſs: As the greateſt part of her cargo is ready, ſhe will meet with diſpatch: A few paſſengers can alſo be accommodated. For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has juſt imported for ſale, by the lateſt arrivals,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Looſe and in Sacks,

NAILS of all kinds, OSNABURGS, LINENS, SEINE TWINE & CORKS, STONE and QUEENS WARE, &c.

NORFOLK, June 2, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 5, 1789

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as a Runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Joſhua Moore near the town of Suffolk, he is a thick, ſhort, ſtrong made fellow, very black, and ſtammers much in his ſpeech when ſpoke to.—His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up laſt fall in King William county, near the courthouſe, a bay HORSE about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, two hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſmall blemiſh in his right eye, trots and gallops. Poſted and appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

ISAAC QUARLES.

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POET's CORNER.

From the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

NEAR a cryſtal current's margin,
From intruſion far away,
On a moſſy bank reclining,
Beauteous Pocahunta lay.

Loveliеſt ſhe of all the foreſt,
None in charms with her could vie;
Jetty treſſes looſely flowing,
Love beams darting from her eye.

Sparkling brown was her complexion,
Not the lily's pallid hue;
In the ſun's full luſtre rip'ning,
Charms innumerable grew.

But, alas! not all her beauty
Could from ſorrow ſhield her breaſt;
Sigh on ſigh inceſſant follow'd,
Whilſt ſhe thus her woes expreſs'd.

What delays my youthful warrior?
Wherefore does my lover ſtay?
Or what freak of fickle Fortune
Keeps him from my arms away?

Much I fear ſome hoſtile weapon
Has depriv'd my love of life:
Woe to me unhappy victim
Of contending warrior's ſtrife.

Or perhaps the ſavage temper
That pervades our bloody race,
Has o'er-run the bounds of caution,
And o'erwhelm'd him with diſgrace.

Well he knows, though much I love him,
How I'd ſpurn him from my ſide,
If his reeking blade ſhould ever
Be in guiltleſs crymſon dy'd.

But when adverſe warriors threaten;
When our wigwams are at ſtake;
Then I'd deck him out for battle,
Deck him out with heart elate.

Yet I fear that all our efforts
Scarce will tend to ſave us long!
Here the ſavage ſlaughters ſavage;
There the white men on us throng.

When arrives the happy moment
We with white men ſhall agree!
The rapacious, we ferocious,
Much I fear 'twill never be.

Arts of peace, I'd fain exchange you
For, O war, thy cruel wiles;
Fain would I thoſe woods relinquiſh
For the realms where plenty ſmiles.

From his daily taſk returning,
Then I'd meet my love at eve!
No forebodings would embitter
Joys that peace and plenty give.

Woe is me, my warrior comes not!
All my dreams of bliſs are fled;
Wretched, wretched Pocahunta!
With him all thy joys are dead.

Directions for the bite of a mad DOG.

IT is univerſally allowed by phyſicians, that the ſpittle of a mad animal, infuſed into a wound, is the only cauſe hitherto known, that can communicate canine madneſs to the human body. This poiſon does no immediate miſchief but is ſlowly abſorbed into the blood and ſufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can ariſe. Whenever a perſon is bit, the plain and obvious means of preventing future injury, is firſt to wipe off the ſpittle with a dry cloth, and then to waſh the wound with warm water; not ſlightly and ſuperficially, but abundantly, and with the moſt perſevering attention; in bad caſes for ſeveral hours. A continued ſtream of it poured from the ſpout of a tea-pot, or tea kettle, held up at a conſiderable diſtance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpoſe. If the canine poiſon infuſed into a wound were of a peculiar colour, as black, like ink; we ſhould all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would effectually waſh out the dark die; but this could not be expected by a ſlight and ſuperficial ablution. As a proof that ſlight waſhing of the wound is not ſufficient to cleanſe it effectually from the poiſon, we may mention, that, in ſome caſes after inoculation for the ſmall-pox, the poiſonous matter has been attempted to be waſhed out of the wound, by perſons who wiſhed to prevent its effects; yet the inoculated ſmall pox appeared at its proper period. Theſe unſucceſsful attempts were performed ſecretly, haſtily and timidly, by a female hand. They teach us the importance of patient preſeverance in waſhing away the poiſon; but they need not abate our confidence that ſuch perſeverance will certainly be ſucceſsful.

The ablution ſhould be accompliſhed with great diligence and without delay, and may be performed by the patient or any aſſiſtant. However, as the apprehenſion of this dreadful diſorder always excites the greateſt anxiety, a ſurgeon's advice and aſſiſtance ought to be obtained, as ſoon as poſſible, in all caſes where the ſkin is injured. He will execute theſe directions moſt dexterouſly and completely. In a bad wound, the poiſon may be conveyed deep into the fleſh, by long teeth or by lacerations. In ſuch circumſtances, he will open and waſh every ſuſpicious place. And, whenever any uncertainty can remain, that may occaſion future ſolicitude, he ſhould cup the wound. By this method of purification, it cannot be doubted that every particle of poiſon, and conſequently, that every cauſe of danger, may be effectually removed.

If this method of treatment ſhall have been neglected, till an inflamation of the bitten part has commenced, it will be neceſſary to ſhave off the inflamed ſurface, apply a cupping glaſs repeatedly and alternately, with a plentiful effuſion of warm water.

Farther Particulars of BOTANY-BAY.

IT has been obſerved, that ſeveral of the women were noticed with two joints cut off the middle finger:—to this peculiarity it may be ſubjoined, that frequently large aſſemblies of the men were noticed together, all of whom had one of their front teeth out. One inference made from their appearance was, that theſe marks diſtinguiſhed the particular claſs to which they belonged: But of this there were many doubts.—Although the women appear always without the *leaſt covering*, the men ſeem, notwithſtanding, to poſſeſs ſome jealous notions; for though they permitted our ſeamen to decorate their wives with guilt and coloured ſlips of paper, they never would leave them behind, when they were about to depart. In the early interviews between the ſettlers and natives, the women always appeared defended by ſtrong parties of men in the front, armed with lances. Captain Cook relates, that only a few of thoſe people preſented themſelves, and therefore it was concluded the country was thinly inhabited; but in this he was miſtaken, as frequently tribes of three and four hundred came down together. Towards evening, they have often been ſeen, ſometimes to the amount of ſeventy and eighty, ſitting round a fire in the open air; and numbers of theſe fires were nightly near the coaſt on commodore Philips's firſt arrival; but they were lighted at a greater diſtance ſoon after.

We have ſtated that ſome huts formed of boughs had been ſeen; but in the greateſt extent up the country that was ever made, ſmall bodies of the natives were noticed under hollow banks, and in caverns. They generally fled as the Engliſh parties approached, and when theſe places of refuge were examined, heaps of ruſhes and long dried graſs appeared to be their beds. The rocks upon the ſea-ſhore afford many of them a like aſylum; but theſe were at ſome diſtance from Sydney's Cove.

The women who had infants, carried them generally on their ſhoulders; but few of theſe came very near the Engliſh lines of limitation, according to the ſtate the ground was in, when the Borrowdale left that coaſt.

Fiſh is their principal food, and the women are as expert as the men in catching them, and underſtand managing the canoes full as well. They alſo can dive; but in this the men are aſtoniſhingly dexterous, and frequently go to a depth of 70 or 100 feet, to bring up ſhell fiſh, or rather a fiſh wounded by their lances. In the winter the fiſh quit thoſe ſeas, and go to the northward for marwth. In their abſence, how ſuch improvident inhabitants can ſubſiſt, juſtly excites aſtoniſhment!

When governor Philips and his officers preſented the people with necklaces, pieces of cloth, and handkerchiefs, they greedily took them; but ſo temporary was the pleaſure of poſſeſſion, that they ſcarce ever kept the gift beyond a day, and all their finery was found from time to time ſcattered about the woods and unregarded. One man ſubmitted to be ſhaved, and have his hair dreſſed. They frequently advanced in a formidable array, but always loſt their courage, as the approach became nearer. The terror of our guns killing ſo preciſely the object aimed at, is the great ſource of awe. Of the three men who were killed in the woods, one was found covered from head to foot with ſhort darts or arrows. They once threw a ſpear at a party of the ſeamen; but as it failed in effect, they ſeemed anxious to diſown any hoſtile intent, and ſtruck the man by whom it was thrown. In their fits of levity, they will laugh for a long time from no evident cauſe.

We ſhall end our account with a few particulars relative to the New-Colony, beyond thoſe already recited; for the proſperity of ſo many ſubjects of this country, cannot but be an object of general concern.

The following were the live ſtock landed on the Colony on the public account.

1 ſtallion—3 mares—3 colts.
1 bull—3 cows—1 calf—ſtrayed in the woods and loſt, except one cow.
3 rams—40 ſheep—All dead but ſix.
2 boars—16 ſows—Five killed by lightning.

The horſes thrive on account of their being regularly worked and carefully attended at night. The cow that ſtill remains, being taken care of by reaſon of her being with calf, eſcaped the fate of the reſt:—ſhe has ſince calved.

The ſame lightning ſtorm that killed the pigs, killed alſo ſome ſheep belonging to the Governor's private ſtock. That the ſheep died, was owing to the want of proper feed;—where the paſture was good, there was ſcarce any, and in other places, it was ſtrong ſour graſs.

In clearing the earth, more was appropriated for garden-ground than for farming: Radiſhes and turnips promiſed better than any other vegetables. The beans and peas wore a bad aſpect.—Parſley, balm, a ſort of ſage, and other European herbs, were found of natural growth.—Beſides the cabbage tree, which we formerly noticed, there is an uncommon fine gum-tree, and alſo a tree which when cut down, diſtils for a time a ſap which hardens like a cement, and afterwards falls into duſt; when thrown in the fire, it neither blazes nor burns and has nothing of the bitumen quality in it.

The effects of the lightning were perceptible on every hill; every other tree appeared ſhivered by it. Three earthquakes were felt in the firſt ſix months of the colony's being eſtabliſhed.

In digging to try the ſoil, they found an earth from which they made ſuch excellent bricks, that ſeveral houſes are already built. They have alſo found a dry marle or chalk, from whence lime has been produced.

The poor convicts were in a wretched ſtate for want of bedding:—a very ſhameful improvidence at home! ſome of thoſe who were placed at the head of the different claſſes of the workmen (a regulation made by the Governor) behaved extremely well. One of the four condemned to be hanged, after his condemnation fled to the wood, where he remained for ſeveral days: at length he returned, almoſt ſtarved to death, to meet his fate, and the Governor ordered his inſtant execution!!! A rock at ſome diſtance from the ſhore is fixed upon as a ſort of Baſtile; here ſome offenders are ſent, expoſed to the weather, and with no other food than bread; this ſometimes produces reformation.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company. } Defendants

THE defendants COCKRAN, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counſel—It is ordered that the ſaid Defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 25th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
againſt
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATS and MORDECAI LEWIS. } Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the Pariſh of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

TAKEN up in Cheſterfield county, near the court-houſe, a bay MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſcar on her back occaſioned by the ſaddle, ſhod before, and paces ſlow. Poſted and appraiſed to ten pounds.

OBADIAH HATCHER.

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